

NEW YORK HERALD.

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MANAGER.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street.—EAST LYNN, OR THE BLOOMERS.

WORLD'S SISTERS' NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—THE INVINCIBLE PRINCE—CINDERELLA.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THEATRE TRIO.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—LIFE IN THE BACKWOODS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.—THE IMPERIAL TROUPE OF JAPANESE ARTISTS IN THEIR WONDERFUL FEATS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE PEARL OF BAY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 250 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—THEIR ENTERTAINING MINSTRELS, SINGING, DANCING AND BURLESQUES.—THE FLYING SCOTCH-IRISH JINGLES.—THE STATION LOVER.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway, opposite New York Hotel.—IN THEIR SONG, DANCE, COMEDY, BURLESQUE, &c.—THEY SING—THE LONG AND SHORT OF THE JAZZ.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, No. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—JENNIFER & CHRISTIE'S MINSTRELS.—EUROPEAN MINSTRELS, SINGING, DANCING, &c.—THE BOSS JINGLES.—THE STATION LOVER.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 21 Broadway.—COMIC VARIETIES, BURLESQUES, DANCING, &c.—THE WILD BOY OF THE GALLIES.

HOLLY'S OPERA HOUSE, Broadway.—EUROPEAN MINSTRELS, SINGING, DANCING, &c.—THE WILD BOY OF THE GALLIES.

THE RIVINGTON FARMHOUSE, Union Hall corner of Twenty-third street and Avenue C.—MOVING PICTURES OF THE FAMOUS PROCESSIONS—SIXTY MAGNIFICENT SCENES. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 2 o'clock.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 65 Broadway.—HEAD AND BONES OF THE HUMAN BODY.—THE WASHINGTON FISH.—WONDERS IN NATURE'S HISTORY, SCIENCE, AND ART. Admissions Daily. Open from 9 A.M. till 10 P.M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, May 30, 1867.

REMOVAL.

The NEW YORK HERALD establishment is now located in the new HERALD Building, Broadway and Ann Street.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated to noon yesterday, May 29. The land telephone wires between Calcutta, Madras, and Hong Kong, N. F., were working early yesterday afternoon, and the communication not having been restored, we received no cable dispatches from that hour to the time of the Herald going to press this morning.

The Spanish fleet in the Pacific is to be largely reinforced. The standing army of France is to be reduced. Consols rated at 94 for money in London at noon.

Five shillings were at 7 1/2 at the same hour. The Liverpool cotton market was firm at noon, with middling uplands at eleven pence. Breadstuffs unchanged. Provisions firm.

THE CITY.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday. The weekly statement of emigrants arrived shows the number during the present year to have been 32,802. Considerable business was transacted at the meeting of the First Commissioners yesterday. A resolution was adopted inviting proposals for the establishment of new stations and for other purposes. The Committee on Discipline presented a lengthy report, recommending certain rules of discipline for the use of the department.

The steamship Java carried out several Catholic clergymen yesterday, on their way to Rome. Among the number was Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, who carries, among other donations to the Pope, a silver model of the yacht Henrietta, laden with gold.

A match for one thousand dollars, mile heats, best three in five, to be run between John Allen and running mate, and Brown George and running mate, came off on the Fashion Course yesterday. Ethan Allen and his running mate won the first heat in 2:20; the second in 2:21; and the third, after a magnificent race, in the unprecedented time of 2:19. This time is the fastest on record in a race with running mates.

In the case of the People ex rel. Rufus Hatch vs. A. I. Fritchard, Treasurer of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, Judge Sutherland yesterday granted an order for peremptory mandamus to compel the respondents to exhibit to the relator the transfer books of the company.

The extradition case of Philip Henrich was again up before Judge Shipman in the United States Circuit Court yesterday. After a lengthy argument, by counsel for the Government, Judge Shipman held that the case was not within the time of the extradition treaty, and the case will be continued.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge Shipman, John H. Foster was found guilty of a charge of forging an endorsement to a certificate of deposit for \$1,227, and remanded for sentence. Mary St. John, jointly indicted with Foster for the same offense, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labor, on Blackwell's Island.

The divorce case of Eliza Bogert against James Bogert was commenced in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The action is brought for limited divorce, on the ground of alleged cruel treatment.

The jury in the second arson case, being unable to agree, were yesterday discharged.

The North German Lloyd's steamer, the Hansa, Captain von Oederberg, will sail from her pier at Hoboken at noon to-day (Thursday) for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land mails and passengers. The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent will close at the Post Office at half-past ten A. M.

The steamship Morro Castle, Captain Richard Adams, will sail at three P. M. to-day (Thursday) from pier No. 4 North river for Havana. The mails will close at the Post Office at two o'clock.

The stock market was firm yesterday. Gold closed at 127 1/2.

The markets generally were very quiet yesterday, and prices for almost all commodities were nominally lower. Coffee was unchanged. Cotton was a shade firmer. On Change four was dull and nominally less a 25c, per bid, lower. Wheat—Choice was firm, while the lower grades were 2c. 3/4c. Corn closed dull and nominal. Oats were 1c. lower. Pork was scarcely so firm. Beef remained steady, and lard dull and heavy. Freight was dull and nominal. Whiskey was unchanged. Naval stores were dull and depressed. Petroleum was not essentially changed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Mexican intelligence comes by way of Vera Cruz on the 23d inst. and Havana on the 25th. Gen. Escobedo had officially communicated the news of the fall of Querétaro and the capture of Maximilian, Mejia Castillo and the rest of his officers and garrison, to the general commanding the liberal forces in front of Vera Cruz. In the despatch no mention is made of Miramon. The Imperial Consul at Havana was, however, investing heavily in war material to be shipped to Vera Cruz. The brig Oriana had, it was thought, already taken a large cargo of war material to that port, and a schooner had sailed earlier with three hundred men, being recruited to be recruited for the Imperial army. Men are recruited daily, and agents receive two dollars for each recruit. Some secrecy is maintained, however, in the manner of shipping them. In other respects the breach of neutrality is open and avowed. A small war steamer, called the Mosquito, in the Imperial service, had sought refuge in Havana from the liberal cruisers on the coast of Yucatan. Several Imperial gunboats had been transferred to the harbor of Vera Cruz. At the same time, the

Our National Finances—Secretary McCulloch's Condition.

Secretary McCulloch is incurably wedded to his financial theories, although they have proved impracticable, and he is compelled to abandon them in practice. He not only does not learn anything by experience, but he becomes more confused and incapable. Yet he never loses an opportunity to ventilate his crude notions about our finances and the currency. His last performance in this way is seen in a letter to some citizens of Boston in reply to an invitation to a complimentary public dinner tendered to him.

It will be remembered that the Secretary, in his Fort Wayne speech, and on other occasions, spoke strongly in favor of a resumption of specie payments and a contraction of the currency to bring that about at an early day. In his report to Congress he recommended this policy, and that body, acting upon his recommendation, passed an act authorizing him to contract the currency by withdrawing legal tenders from circulation. He used the authority conferred for a time, and proceeded in withdrawing the national currency from circulation till he saw that the effect was proving disastrous in checking the industry of the country and in reducing the income of the government. Now he confesses that he is compelled to suspend contraction and is not withdrawing any longer the United States notes from circulation. Still, he talks about resumption as pertinaciously as ever, notwithstanding this inconsistency between his theory and practice. He now thinks curtailment of the circulating notes must be governed by the condition of the country and of the Treasury. The condition of the country and of the Treasury tells him he must not curtail the currency, and his on-to-specie-payment theory is scattered to the winds. He yields the point we have been contending for all along—that contraction would be ruinous to the industry, business and revenue of the country.

Why, then, does Mr. McCulloch still persist in misleading the public by talking impracticable nonsense? The argument he endeavors to make in his Boston letter is a piece of weak special pleading to cover up his inconsistency. It shows that he is unfit to manage the finances of this great country, especially at such a critical time. He says the majority of the members of Congress last winter were opposed to contraction, and therefore he does not wish to place himself in opposition to them. He does not wish to produce a panic in the commercial cities, as there are anxious forebodings of financial troubles. He admits that it would not be prudent to contract, as there are large amounts of interest-bearing notes to be paid and converted within the present and next fiscal year. And he thinks the failure of the crops and other circumstances may seriously affect business, so that it is "important the public mind should not be diverted by the criticisms and complaints of those opposed to contraction, from the real cause of trouble."

This last part of his argument is ambiguous; but it is enough to know that he deems any further contraction unsafe.

What Mr. McCulloch says about the increased and enormous burdens upon the government, from the donations or bounties to soldiers, the Indian war, the lavish appropriations of Congress, the expenses and condition of the South, the large issues of bonds to the Pacific Railroad, and other reckless and extravagant demands Congress has imposed upon the Treasury, is worthy of serious consideration. He thinks that with these burdens and a reduced revenue any further reduction of the national debt at present must not be expected. Indeed, he believes a temporary increase of the debt is unavoidable. Such is the condition to which a reckless and extravagant Congress and incompetent management of the national finances have brought us. With a large surplus revenue a short time ago, with a country immensely wealthy and teeming with productions, and with an active, industrious population of thirty-five millions, we are now told that the revenue will be deficient and the public debt increased. This is humiliating to the country and a disgrace to those who have had the management of affairs. A day of reckoning will come, and that before long, when the people will call to account our radical Congress and all who have contributed in bringing the republic to such a condition.

It is a singular coincidence that at the same time Mr. McCulloch's letter appeared in the Herald we received and published a debate in the British Parliament, where this very subject of our financial condition was discussed. The speakers, while paying a just tribute to our wonderful resources and the vigor and industry of our people, seemed to anticipate the state of things revealed by Mr. McCulloch. They, however, did not comprehend the question of our currency, and how tampering with that is one of the causes of our present financial situation. We publish to-day, in another part of the paper, an article much more to the point. The writer shows by historical facts and analogies and by sound argument that to have an easy and a sufficient currency is the only way to stimulate industry and production, to furnish an ample revenue and to pay off the national debt. These are the views of a statesman; and the views and conduct of our politicians and public officers are potting and ruining. If we would escape terrible national embarrassment and disasters, we must retrace our steps, practice economy, and let the legal tender currency of the country alone.

The Excise Law—Equal Justice. The letter which we published yesterday on the operation of the present Excise law has attracted a good deal of attention. No argument that has as yet been put forth on the subject exposes more clearly the fallacies by which it is sustained. Any law that presses unequally upon the community must be regarded as essentially unjust. That is not fair legislation which interferes with one man's liberty of enjoyment while it protects another's. The Excise law goes as far as possible in both directions. It permits people of means, who can lay in stocks of wine and spirits, to freely indulge in their use at any time; but it prevents the poor, who can only procure them by resorting to a liquor store, from obtaining them after certain hours on week days or on the Sunday. This is not just, neither is it politic. We all know how people are apt to resent any unfairness. We believe that the present Excise law will, from this feeling alone, make more drunkards than it will cure. In Massachusetts we have had abundant evidence of the effect of

such stringent measures. With but very few exceptions the clergy and medical faculty of that State, who formerly advocated them so strenuously, are now of opinion that they have done more harm than good, and that the license system, rationally carried out, is the only effective means of combating the evil. Of course our legislators will come to the same conclusion by and by; but in the meantime they are working irreparable mischief to the peace and welfare of families.

Reconstructing Rebels and Political Parties Through Financial Operations.

The late developments concerning the First National Bank of New Orleans show that some of the chief rebels have taken a very effective plan of reconstructing themselves and laying the foundation for controlling political affairs in the South. Money, it is said, constitutes the sinews of war. Politicians know it is no less necessary and powerful in building up and managing political parties. It appears that Beauregard, Longstreet and some other rebel generals and chiefs down in Louisiana have been doing a smart business in the way of financing, for the purpose of restoring both their broken fortunes and political power. While we thought these gentlemen had modestly retired from view, cultivating corn or potato patches with which to eke out a lowly existence, they have been quietly working on a grand scale; while we supposed they were laying back, till future years should afford them opportunities for exercising their talents on a large scale, they have been earnestly but silently at work, "redeeming the time."

The First National Bank of New Orleans was a great institution, plethoric with currency and the funds of the United States. Making a great deal of money, doubtless, through the extraordinary privileges which Congress has given these national banking institutions, and feeling secure with the large government deposits in its coffers, it felt generously disposed toward the fallen rebel chiefs. It loaned large sums all round—to one forty thousand dollars, to another sixty thousand, and so on, with a lavish hand. We do not know whether the accommodating bank managers are Northern men, but we can very well imagine how they became captivated and carried away by the well known elegant and winning manners of these educated and accomplished ex-rebel officers. Looking to the future, when these gentlemen may become again a power in the land, the bank managers may have followed the example of the cunning steward spoken of in the Gospels. They might have told one to write down forty thousand dollars, another sixty thousand dollars, and so on, for the purpose of laying up treasure, political or otherwise, for the future. At any rate, the ex-rebel generals got the money, which, no doubt, has done a good deal in reconstructing them and in giving them political power. They need not care particularly about being disfranchised for a time by the acts of Congress; money will control the votes of others.

The government will have the satisfaction of knowing that its funds have contributed to this effective mode of reconstructing the rebel chiefs. A great deal of money is being spent in other ways to reconstruct the South, particularly to reconstruct the negroes into voting citizens. Why, then, should we complain if a portion has gone to leading white men of that section who therewith may help forward the work of reconstruction? True, the telegraph news agents at New Orleans keep repeating every day the assertion that the government will not lose anything by the failure of the First National Bank, though latterly they have qualified this assertion by saying "not to any great amount." With all respect to the statements of these very anxious press correspondents and those behind them, we think their anxiety to put the best face on the matter, and this coming down to "not any great amount," has a very suspicious look about it. We rather think we shall hear before long that the government has lost a large amount. But, then, why complain, as we said? It has all gone in the way of reconstructing rebels and the South.

But we should like to know if some one else—if a more astute financial and political manager than all these—had not something to do with this business, and if there is not at the bottom a deep political scheme. There is in New Orleans a remarkable man—a financial and political genius—a banker, too, who forty years ago, we remember, played a very extraordinary game in the politics of the country through a piece of adroit financing. Jacob Barker was then, as he is now, doubtless, a master in the art of financing and political management. He is in fact a more skillful politician than financier, but he does not know it. In 1826 he, with Prosper M. Wetmore, Henry Eckford and others in New York, entered into certain financial operations for a political object and to produce political results. It created great excitement at the time, and led to the trial and conviction of all the parties, except Wetmore, who turned State's evidence against the rest. The decision of the court which tried the case in the first instance was reversed, however, when carried to a higher tribunal. The whole affair was political in its object and bearing—a democratic movement to operate upon parties and the approaching Presidential election, and it had a powerful influence in electing General Jackson in 1828.

Now we should like to know whether Jacob Barker, who has shown such remarkable genius in combining political with financial operations, and who has been a democrat of the old Southern school all his life, has not had a hand in this affair between the First National Bank of New Orleans and the rebel generals. It is said that he had no business connection with this bank; but he is a banker in New Orleans, and his own bank became involved in trouble about the time of the failure of the First National Bank. This is a singular coincidence, to say the least; and when we look at the character and history of Jacob Barker we cannot resist the impression that he has been acting behind the scenes, and that there was some political motive and calculation in the financial reconstruction of so many of the prominent rebel leaders out of the funds of the First National Bank. We want light upon the subject. Let us have light upon these singular transactions.

Lack of Discipline in the Fire Department.

The Metropolitan Board of Fire Commissioners, in reporting upon the case of a fireman named Carrigan, who was charged with "lying in bed and not turning out to three alarms," says it "exhibits another instance of the laxity of discipline which has crept into the department." This is an honest admission that the

complaints of the people in that respect have been well founded, and it now becomes the duty of the Board to so reorganize the department as to render it unnecessary in the future to make such humiliating admissions.

Return of the Yacht Vesta.

The yacht Vesta, one of the three competitors in the great ocean race last winter, is once again safe on this side of the Atlantic. She reached New York yesterday morning, making the voyage from continent to continent in thirty-two days. Wherever she was recognized as she came up to her dock she was received with a warm welcome, and every one seemed desirous of doing honor to the gallant little adventurer and congratulating her on her safe return.

We publish to-day an interesting account of her homeward voyage, with a copy of her log. It will be seen that she had no holiday sport. The winds and the waves, as if to punish her for her temerity, conspired to test her courage and endurance, and gave her a full share of rough handling. During the entire voyage, with the exception of a single day, she encountered head winds and heavy weather, and did not come out of the struggle without some "honorable scars," such as the loss of a foretopmast, a jibboom and a portion of her railing. Still, the boisterous weather did but serve to test her admirable seagoing qualities, and she reaches her home sound in every essential particular, and in just as good condition, it is said, "as if she had been only on a summer trip."

Although the time consumed in the return seems long, as compared with the run out, which was made by the Vesta in fourteen days, it was, nevertheless, a good voyage, when the weather is considered. Last winter she had a fair wind all the way across the Atlantic. Homeward bound she has had the wind ahead from shore to shore. As it is, she passed several vessels on her way, bound west, and some fourteen large ships, which started from England about the same time with the Vesta for New York, have not yet reached this port. On leaving the Isle of Wight the Vesta had an impromptu brush with a yacht of some reputation, the Georgiana, owned by an Irish nobleman, and outwitted her easily; so the honor of the Stars and Stripes was well maintained to the last, and the American visitor left the British waters with flying colors. In the famous ocean race the Vesta proved herself a remarkably fast sailer, and the closeness of the contest took away all the sting of her defeat. In her voyage home she has established her reputation as a thoroughly seaworthy, reliable vessel, and has shown herself as good a traveler, comparatively, in rough weather as in fair. After her ocean experience her owner need not fear either to match her for speed in a friendly contest or to launch her forth upon a voyage round the world.

The Fenian Convicts in Ireland—Commencement of Sentence.

It must have been gratifying to many in this city, and, indeed, throughout the Union, who were totally destitute of Fenian sympathy, to learn from our special cable dispatches yesterday that the extreme penalty of the law was not to be visited upon the Fenian convicts in Ireland. It is not to be denied that the British government would have been justified—justified by the law itself, justified by precedent, justified by leniency formerly shown and by warnings repeatedly given, justified even on the high ground of humanity itself—in carrying out the death sentence. It is felt, however, by all, even by those who are most disgusted with Fenian folly, that they have acted well, even magnanimously, in commuting the death sentence to imprisonment for life. The shedding of blood could not have strengthened the hands of government, while the magnanimity they have shown in sparing life has taken the sting out of Fenianism forever. The British government have made a clear gain by the course they have followed, and Fenianism has been more effectually crushed than if a hundred heads had dropped on the scaffold. We may hear more of Irish discontent and even of organized opposition to British rule on the island; but the opposition must assume a new form, and the opposition must come under a new name. It would require more true vitality than Fenianism has ever had to survive the three dreadful fiascos which have been made in its name.

Our principal object, however, in reverting to this subject is to call attention to a characteristic of modern progress which the leniency now shown by the British government strikingly illustrates. The political agitator and revolutionist is not, in this age of public opinion, what he once was. He is at once less of a hero while he lives and less of a martyr when he dies. In communities where opinion is at all freely ventilated the conviction has become tolerably general that recourse to arms is neither the safest nor the most effective way of righting a wrong. Clinging to the now obsolete faith that the blood of martyrs is the seed of a cause, there are some vain enough to court martyrdom; but governments have become too considerate to gratify rashly such insane folly. We ourselves have put down a gigantic rebellion; but we have not, since the rebellion was crushed out, madly called for blood. In this last instance the British government have but followed our example. They are strong enough to deal with political offenders without converting them into petty political martyrs. In proportion as public sentiment finds freer and fuller expression this mode of dealing with political offenders must become more and more the rule. We congratulate the British government on the conclusion at which they have arrived.

An Irish Hell.

We are told that the Fenians are to invade Canada. Canada has just been declared a dominion and set up as a new nation, and is, or is soon to be, practically independent of Great Britain. How, then, is a Fenian invasion of Canada to affect Ireland? Ireland, if she suffers any terrible tyranny, suffers it from England; and how can the acts of England toward Ireland be changed by the invasion of a territory on this side the Atlantic not subject to English rule, and, of course, not to be defended by English money and an English army? Would not a Fenian invasion of independent Canada, with a view to benefit Ireland, be the work of an Irish bull? Indeed, simple respect for the Irish intellect must force us to seek some other cause for this proposed invasion than the one put forth. Is it a gigantic cover for a system of wholesale smuggling?

The Liquor Dealers' Pronouncement on the Action of the Excise Commissioners.

The traffic in intoxicating drinks has always been a troublesome subject for Legislatures to handle. Drunkenness is a vice which every intelligent community deprecates, and the abuse of the appetite of man have always been prolific sources of evil. At the same time no interference with those appetites beyond the point necessary for public safety, decency and morality will be patiently submitted to by a free people; and attempts on the part of fanatics to legislate mankind up to a particular standard have always proved failures. There has never been in this State any popular objection to a fair and even stringent general Excise law; but special enactments for particular communities, and all total abstinence legislation, have invariably met with fierce opposition.

The New York Legislature, two sessions ago, passed an Excise law for the Metropolitan Police district alone, distinct from the rest of the State. The first object of the framers of the law was to secure a fund from the license fees for the Board of Police Commissioners, and to make political capital in this city for the dominant party in the State out of the control of the liquor business. The provisions of the act were quite stringent, and were especially offensive to the liquor dealers of New York and Brooklyn, because applicable only to them, and not to all the citizens of the State. Still, they were submitted to with remarkable patience, if with some grumbling, and the heavy license fees extorted from all who sold beer and spirits were readily paid. The Excise Commissioners, however, seem to have set deliberately to work to prevent the peaceful operation of the law as passed at Albany, and by the exercise of extraordinary powers and the display of a very arbitrary spirit, to render the act unbearable and inoperative. If they were in the direct interest of the saloon keepers they could not do more to upset the present Excise law than they have already done by their indirect and oppressive action. They have treated a large and influential class of business men as little better than convicted felons, and have appeared to take it for granted that every man who sells liquor is a confirmed violator of law and order. No person can apply to the Commissioners for a license without feeling as if he were a criminal, doing a lawless act, and the conditions imposed upon him by their regulations are calculated to degrade him and to convict him on his own admission, as it were, of being an untrustworthy and dishonorable man.

The popular indignation excited by the course of the Commissioners may be gathered from the articles from *Willow's Spirit of the Times*, which are published as an advertisement in to-day's Herald. They forebode the course determined upon by the liquor dealers of the city, and their suggestions will no doubt be acted upon generally by that class of citizens, and will greatly embarrass and probably totally stop the operation of the law. It is proposed that dealers conform to the letter of the law as passed by the Legislature, paying no heed whatever to the regulations made by the Excise Commissioners under their assumed legislative power, and then proceed to sell liquor with a license, if one be granted to them—without it, if it be refused. If any arrests should be made by the police, the party arrested is counselled to make no opposition, but to give bail, which will be supplied by the Liquor Dealers' Association, and demand a jury trial. It is claimed—and we have no doubt on good foundation—that no jury in this city will convict a person who has been ready to conform to the requirements of the law, because he has refused to obey the oppressive orders and regulations of the Commissioners.

The republicans made themselves ridiculous when they passed this partial Excise law, putting New York and Brooklyn under pain and penalties not imposed on the rest of the State, and supposed that they could make political capital in these democratic strongholds out of it. Governor Fenton made himself ridiculous when he approved such special and oppressive legislation. The Excise Commissioners have made themselves more ridiculous than all, by adding to the law, already unjust and offensive enough, a set of arbitrary rules and regulations suited to their peculiar autocratic views. Altogether they have made a nice muddle of the business, and, without putting a stop to the vice of intoxication, have only succeeded in denying to our German and other citizens an opportunity to enjoy themselves on the sole holiday they have during the week, and in branding a numerous, wealthy and respectable class of business men as confirmed rowdies and law-breakers.

Amusements of the Season.

After a long, long winter, tardy spring is almost overtaken by summer, and the opening season of outdoor amusements suddenly bursts upon us. The Spring Race Meeting of the Paeass County Agricultural Society will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 4th, 5th and 6th of June, and this is but one of a long series of exciting contests of the turf. Racing and trotting are to be the order of the day wherever there is a course on a track. The impulse given to American yachting by the famous ocean race of last December will lead to extraordinary interest in the summer regattas and races of the New York Yacht Club and of the increasing number of yacht clubs which sail in its wake. Our inland lakes, as well as the waters off the Atlantic coast, and the ocean itself, will witness more than one yacht race during this season. Aquatic sports seem to have the preference in public favor. Launches of new yachts, both sailing yachts and steam yachts, are of almost daily occurrence. The members of the rival college boat clubs are in full training for their summer campaign. The Amateur Boat Association is more active than ever. Men of all classes are learning to be oarsmen, and a clergyman in one of the pretty towns on the Hudson proposes to row hundreds of miles on the Connecticut river. Pleasure parties are forming for voyages to Europe, and even to the Holy Land. The young midshipmen of the Naval School at Annapolis will take their usual summer cruise about the middle of June, in the Macedonian, the Dale and the Savannah. Cape May, as a principal rendezvous for yachts, will probably bear off the palm from the other watering places. But there will be no lack of visitors either at Newport, Saratoga, Sharon or Long Branch. Base ball, cricket, bowling and all sorts of athletic exercises, from sparring to croquet playing,